CONGRESSIONAL.

From the Washington Union.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31, 1852.

SENATE.—The private calendar was postponed until one o'clock for the transaction of the usual morning business; after which it was taken up, and several bills were passed to a third reading. The Senate then adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE.—The session of the House was devoted to reports of committees, which were presented, (in the shape of bills, resolutions, &c.,) and duly referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; after which it adjourned until Monday next.

MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1852.

SENATE.—Mr. Berrien, having stated that he expected to be absent from the city for some time, was excused from serving upon the select committee upon the petition of Mr. Yulee, who claims to have been elected senator from Florida in the place of Mr. Mallory.

Mr. Miller presented the petition of manufacturers and others, for the repeal of the duty upon raw silk imposed by the tariff of 1846.

Mr. Stockton presented the non-intervention resolutions of the legislature of New Jersey, and made some remarks giving his views in relation to the question.

Mr. Hamlin presented the resolutions of the legislature of Maine upon the same subject.

The bill for the relief of American citizens lately pardoned by the Queen of Spain was passed.

Also, the bill for the payment of the Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Badger gave notice that he should to-morrow call up the bill to secure naval discipline.

The compromise resolution was taken up, and Mr. McRea concluded his speech.

Mr. Badger followed; but after a few remarks, gave way to an adjournment.

HOUSE.—Yesterdays's session of the House was devoted principally to the consideration of motions for the suspension of the rules for the introduction of resolutions (for the most part) of inquiry; a large number of which were introduced and disposed of.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1852.

Reports were received from the departments in relation to the militia of the United States; to the instructions given to the board of commissioners on private land claims in California, and to the Surveyor General of Oregon and California; and in relation to the legislative acts of Oregon Territory.

Mr. Badger was elected to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Berrien, upon the select committee in relation to the claim of Mr. Yulee.

The compromise resolution was postponed until next Tuesday.

The bill for the improvement of naval discipline was taken up, and, after debate, ordered to a third reading.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill making a grant of lands to Iowa in aid of certain railroads in that State.

Mr. Felch spoke at length in relation to the land question, but did not conclude.

Mr. Cass gave notice that he should wish to-morrow to call up the resolutions of Mr. Clark in relation to the foreign policy of the United States.

HOUSE.—The session of the House was devoted nominally to the consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the proposition make land warrants, issued under the law of September 28, 1850, assignable, though really to general speeches and explanations upon the position of the political parties with reference to the next presidential election, in which many gentlemen took part:

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1852.

SENATE.—The joint resolution of Mr. Clarke, in relation to the foreign policy of the United States, was, at his instance, postponed to Monday next.

Mr. Stockton presented the petition of Captain Charles Wilkes, asking an appropriation of $500,000 for an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and the exploration of the Arctic ocean.

Mr. Shields introduced a bill for the relief the indigent insane, by means of grants of land to the several States: referred to a select committee.

The bill making a grant of land to Iowa for certain railroads in that State was taken up.

Mr. Felch resumed and concluded his remarks.

Mr. Bell obtained the floor, but gave way to a postponement.

The Senate then, after an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House was engaged for half the day's session in referring to appropriate committees department communications concerning estimates, &c., and bills from the Senate, one of which—the bill to extend the patent of Hiram Moore and John Hascall for a harvesting machine—was passed. Afterwards the House was in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Olds in the chair,) on the proposition to make military bounty land warrants issued under the law of September 28, 1850, assignable; wherein speeches were delivered by Messrs. Harris of Tennessee, Campbell of Illinois, and Brenton.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1852.

SENATE.—Mr. Cass submitted a joint resolution authorizing the continued employment of the workmen upon the wings of the Capitol, together with a petition and letters in support of the same.

Mr. Shields presented the report of Mr. Duffy upon the explosion of steam boilers.

Mr. Brodhead's resolution of inquiry in relation to a charge to Switzerland was adopted.

The resolution of sympathy for the Irish exiles was postponed until Saturday.

The resolution for the printing of the returns of the seventh census was taken up.

Mr. Smith spoke at length in opposition to Mr. Badger's amendment.

Mr. Cass spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Borland and Mr. Hamlin spoke in relation to the Maryland returns recently laid before the Senate.

Mr. Pearce obtained the floor, and gave way to an adjournment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the annual civil and diplomatic appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852. The House then went into committee, and, taking up the special order—the Senate and House bills to make land warrants issued under the law of September 28, 1850, assignable, and for other purposes—it was debated by Messrs. Brenton and Yates at length, and afterwards, until the hour of adjournment, by many gentlemen in five-minutes speeches.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

REPORTED FOR THE DEMOCRATIC UNION.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1852.

Mr. Guernsey, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a number of petitions to re-enact the Justices fee bill of 1814, reported by bill.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Gillis, the joint resolution relative to the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Sault St. Marie, by the government of the United States, were taken up, read and passed finally.

Mr. Reckhow, from the Committee on Banks, reported a bill to repeal the forty-eighth section of the act regulating banks, which prevents the circulation of small notes of other States.

Mr. Hart, from the same committee, a bill to establish a system of free banking, to be based upon State and United States stocks.

Mr. Walton introduced a bill to allow banks to issue bills of a less denomination than $5.

SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 5.

The Senate met at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. Forsyth presented a petition from the city and county, and Mr. Hamlin five from Pike county, in favor of re-chartering the Easton Bank.

Mr. Jones two for a Bank at Pottstown.

Messrs. Shimer and Frailey, each one for the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, to be located at Allentown.

Mr. Hamlin one from Wayne county, and Mr. Guernsey several from Tioga county, for a law to prohibit the sale of liquor.

Mr. Hamlin one from Wayne county for the repeal of the small note law, and in favor of allowing banks to issue small notes.

Mr. Guernsey, one from the city and county for the passage of a law prohibiting the emigration of negroes into the Commonwealth.

Mr. Haslett, a petition from the grand jury of Butler county, asking that the law prohibiting the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, may be repealed.

Mr. Frailey, one for the re-enactment of the fee bill of 1814; one to extend the jurisdiction of justices; one in favor of the immediate completion of the North Branch canal, and one for the Anthracite Bank at Tamaqua.

HOUSE.

Thursday, Feb. 5.

Messrs. Thomas, Harris, Laughlin, Schell, Walton and Gabe, each presented petitions asking for a law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Messrs. Ely, Shull, Souder, Gifford and Mott, each numerous petitions in favor of the re-charter of the Easton Bank.

Messrs. Hook and Blair each one for the passage of a law to prevent negroes coming into the State.

Messrs. Hart and Leech each a remonstrance against the passage of the law to prevent negroes coming into the State.

Mr. Kraft one for the extension of the jurisdiction of Justices; and one for the repeal of the fee bill of 1821, and the enactment of the law of 1814.

Mr. Blair one for a law to prevent obstructions in Mushannon creek; and one for a law to prevent certain animals from running at large in Centre county.

Messrs. Gillis and McConnell each reported bills for the erection of a new county out of parts of Indiana, Clearfield and Cambria, to be called Pine.

Mr. O'Neil introduced a joint resolution requesting the Governor to invite to the seat of Government, Granville John Penn.

SENATE.

Friday, Feb. 6.

The Senate met at 10½ o'clock.

The resolutions relative to national intervention came up in order.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. Evans, to strike out the words, "Pennsylvania will not view with indifference an attempt on the part of Russia to interfere, at any time hereafter, in the political institutions or domestic controversies of the people of Hungary," and substitute—"the United States will repel with physical force any interference," &c.

Mr. Evans took the floor, and spoke at considerable length against the resolution, and then moved to postpone the further consideration of them for four weeks.

Mr. Kunkel followed in reply to Mr. Evans.

The motion to postpone for four weeks, was not agreed to—yes 9, nays 21.

Mr. Evan's amendment was not agreed to—yeas 1, nays 29.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Broomall, the bill authorizing the courts of common pleas to change the names of persons, was taken up. [It provides that the court designated shall have power to change names upon the payment of $10, of which $2 shall go to the prothonotary and $8 to the State, and after the decree is made the court shall order its publication for four successive weeks in two newspapers published in the county of the resident or person having his name so changed.] It was read and passed a second reading—yeas 76, nays 6; and the bill passed finally, after being amended so as to allow courts to change or amend the charters of engine or hose companies or of literary or charitable associations.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 6, 1852.

The royal mail steamship Europa, Captain Lott, arrived here at 12 o'clock, tonight, bringing thirty-six through passengers, and five for Halifax.

She brings London and Paris dates to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th ult.

The Europa has experienced very boisterous weather, and a succession of head winds.

The Cunard steamer Canada, arrived at Liverpool at 9 A. M., on the 18th ult.

The Collins steamer Pacific was telegraphed off Holyhead at 8 A. M., on the 21st, and arrived in the Mersey at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

The City of Glasgow, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool at 5 A. M., on the 23d ult.

Events in Great Britain.

In the political world there has been a complete lull, and all parties were glancing prospectively at the trial of strength that must take place between Lord John Russell's cabinet and Parliament.

The near approach of the meeting of Parliament had given an impetus to the demand for a new reform bill.

Meetings had been held in Manchester, Leeds, and other towns, to sustain Lord John Russell in his efforts to improve the political franchise. The demonstrations, however, do not appear to have been very remarkable for their spirit. The Manchester meeting on Wednesday, the 21st, was the most important electoral demonstration held in connection with the subject.

The London *Times* complains that the metropolis is in quite as absurd and anomalous a state as the county of Lancaster, with regard to the representation. London, with a population of two millions and a half, only sends twenty-two members to the House of Commons, including those from the metropolitan boroughs. For the county of Middlesex, and the eastern district of Surrey, on the score of rateable property, the proportion is still greater.

The London journals are in a state of perturbation respecting the national defences, and are suggesting various resources, and modes of defence, in case of invasion. The *Morning Chronicle* is surprised that the nation should have so long been blind to the necessity which exists of availing itself of its means of protection. Another journal argues the propriety of recalling the ships and steamers on service abroad.

The American Minister and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, and Colonel T. B. Lawrence, left London on Saturday, for Paris, to be absent a few days. Mr. Bancroft Davis would act as Charge d'Affairs of the United States during the absence of the Minister.

Affairs in France.

M. M. Demorney and Fould had left the ministry and were replaced by Depersigney and Abbanuccia.

A new ministerial office has been created, namely, the Ministry of State, and M. Cassabianca had been appointed to it.

By a decree, the Orleans family cannot possess property of any sort in France, and are bound to sell their present possessions within one year.

Another decree cancels Louis Phillippe's donation to his children, and appropriates it to other purposes.

The dowry of the Dutchess of Orleans, of 300,000 francs is maintained.

The decrees are countersigned by the new Minister of State, Cassabianca.

The Minister of War has acceeded to General Cavaignac's demand to be placed on the retired list of the army.

The ex-representatives not comprised in the decrees of banishment, have just been authorized to return to their homes.

The great bodies of the State are to wear particular dresses. Those of the Council of State, the Senate and the Legislature will be rich, and resemble what was worn under the Empire.

It is said that a second, if not a third, attempt on the President's life has been made. An officer is reported to have snapped his pistol at him, as his carriage was coming out of the Carousal. A rumor was also rife in Paris, with all its details, that the wife of an Ex-Prefect had tried to poignard him.

Military Executions in Spain.

There had been several executions of military officers at Madrid, and tranquility was restored.

Stringent measures are to be enforced to destroy the little liberty of the press which the people of Spain enjoy.

Austria.

By the *New Prussian Gazette*, of the 18th of January, we learn that Prince Schwartzenberg had been indisposed for same days. He was struck with apoplexy on the 14th, and serious consequences were apprehended.

Prince Metternich has appeared in public at one of the balls given by the Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor.

Congress is actively pursuing its labors on the costume question.

A penal colony has been established in Hungary, in spite of the unavailing remonstrances and resentment of the Hungarians.

Proposals are in active preparation for a new Austrian loan to be affected in the foreign market. The urgent necessity of this measure to carry on the machinery of government is stated to have been the real cause of the retirement of Baron Krauss from his late post as Minister of France.

The second note of the President of the French republic to Prince Schwartzenberg contains the strongest assurance of a pacific policy, and the reappointment of M. de Flabault as Minister of France to the Austrian Court, which is a good deal talked of, and seems to imply the best possible feeling between the two powers.

Prussia.

Efforts have been made by the court party in Prussia to abrogate the constitution, although a proposal to effect the restoring of the high monarchical principles had failed by a vote of 147 to 123.

The result of the late debate is regarded as rather encouraging than otherwise, new projects of revision are passed daily.

GERMAN SLAVES IN ENGLAND.—The species of slave trade that some German speculators have carried on for some time by buying or hiring children under various false representations from their parents, to be sent on the streets of Londen to beg, the profits of their mendicancy to be taken by their masters, has in one instance been checked by the police. The *Nassau Zeitung* states that a man named Stumpf had, through agents, got possession of several children from 14 to 16 years of age, belonging to the district of Marienberg. The parents of the children received 9fl. (18s) for each, and a promise of 90fl. at the end of 2 years. It was represented to the children themselves that they were to be taken to London to play and sing in the streets.—With a small caravan of these unfortunates (eight girls and three boys) the white slave driver was on his way to England, when the number of the band attracted the attention of the police at Cologne; he had received another party of eight from the grand duchy of Hesse, at Coblenz, so that the whole number he was importing to add to the mendicancy of London was 19. As the children coulds how no "legitimation," they were detained and the inquiries made proved what, indeed, had long been known—the continued existence of this traffic.—The eleven children from Nassau were given up to an officer sent to Cologne to take charge of them by the local authorities, and Stumpf, the contractor, was committed to the custody of the Hessian police.

The Coal Trade of Pennsylvania.—The amount of bituminous coal mined in Pennsylvania during the year 1851, was nearly 1,400,000 tons, and of anthracite nearly 4,000,000, making an aggregate of 6,300,000 tons. The value is probably about $22,000,000. The coal-fields of Pennsylvania cover one-third of the State, or about 15,000 square miles, lying above or within the water-level. Those of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland combined, contain only 11.000 square miles of coal, in an area of 120,000 square miles of territory. This coal in many cases lies from 900 to 1800 feet below the surface of the ground, and is raised by machinery. In regard to the quantity of iron ore, nearly the same relative proportion exists between Great Britain and Pennsylvania.

ARREST FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Late on Saturday night, a man named George S. Sands, residing in Canal st.; entered a grocery in Orange-st.; where he was unceremoniously knocked down, beaten and robbed of his wallet containing $10, and also of a pocket-knife. Soon after the commission of the outrage, officer Sharkey, of the Sixth Ward, arrested a fellow named John Henry Campbell on suspicion of being the robber, and found in his possession a knife which Sands identified as the one stolen from him.—The accused was committed to await examination.

AN INHUMAN BRUTE.—On Thursday morning, as some children were playing in Main street, Brooklyn, one of them, a boy named John H. Grace, about ten years of age happened to slip against a coal porter named Henry Kildare, whereupon the ruffian struck the child in the face with his spade, knocking out the whole of his front teeth on the upper jaw, lacerating his cheek severely and fracturing the jaw bone. He was arrested by officer Frost in the afternoon, and remanded for examination. The only excuse the brute makes is, "that he did not mean to do it."

European Governments are warned, in a late number of the Silesian Gazette, against certain schemers of the revolutionists at present residing in the United States, where that Journal says, "the abettors of Revolution have a fund of twelve millions of dollars, and will, when the time for action arrives, be backed by the naval and military power of the federal government!" The Gazette urges the importance of the establishment of a German fleet to guard the mouths of the Elbe, Wesse, and Trave—the retention of the Prussian and Austrian troops in Holstein—the ejection of all suspicious Americans—and finally, the repudiation of all American consular agents in Germany!

PROMOTION.—A gentleman rode up to a public house in the country, and asked, "Who is the master of this house?"

"I am, sir," replied the landlord; "my wife has been dead about three weeks."

If travellers don't lie, they have immense showers at Panama. During October, a friend informs us, the rain came down in such quantities that ducks had to dive to get out of the wet.—*Dutchman.*

A good conscience seats the mind on a rich throne of lasting quiet, but horror waits upon a guilty soul.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

THE TRUSTEES hereby give notice that they have contracted with

DR. CATLIN & WIFE,

To continue in charge of the Academy during another year.

The Academic year is divided into FOUR QUARTERS of TWELVE WEEKS, each, and FIVE DAYS of teaching in each week.

The next Quarter will commence on MONDAY DEC. 8th, 1851, at the following

Reduced Rates of Tuition:

COMMON ENGLISH BRANCHES—Including Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and History.....$3 00
ALL HIGHER ENGLISH BRANCHES—Including Latin Grammar.....$4 00
CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.....$6 00

WEEKLY LECTURES are given to the older pupils on History, and other interesting subjects, without extra charge.

Such of the older pupils as choose, engage on FRIDAY P. M. of each week in exercises Elocution, Composition and view questions upon their several studies. All others attend to their usual P. M. studies.

The LADIES DEPARTMENT is entirely separate from the other on the part of those who desire it. Two or three classes consist of both sexes for the purpose of economy in time: but it is optional with the young Ladies whether to join such classes or not.

Tuition is charged from the date of the Scholars commencing to the close of the Term—deduction being made in case of absence caused by sickness, and when a special agreement is made, in advance, with the Principal.

MORAL SUASION has hitherto been the chief reliance of the Teachers in securing thorough discipline—and it has been efficient. Corporeal punishment is administered only in the most obdurate and incorrigible cases.

The constant aim of the Teachers is to make the instructions they impart, as well as that of books, Practical, as well as Theoretical.

The strictest attention is given to the Conduct, Habits and Morals of the Pupils while under the charge of the Teachers.

BOARD can be obtained at reasonable prices.

RICHARD SHAW, President.
WM. L. MOORE, Secretary. Nov. 20, 1851.

PLEASANT HILL IRON FOUNDRY and MACHINE SHOP,

At Clearfield.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the people of Clearfield and the adjoining counties that he still continues to carry on the above business at his extensive establishment in the borough of Clearfield, and is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of

Castings used for Grist Mills, Saw-Mills, and all kinds of Machinery.

His Castings are now of a superior quality—equal, if not superior, to any other in the State—as he does not use but the very best material, and employs none but the very best of workmen.

MACHINE SHOP,

With two superior TURNING LATHES, driven by steam, is now in successful operation, and under the management of a practical mechanic—where any article of machinery can be FINISHED in the very best style, and on short notice.

He has now on hands a large assortment of Castings, such as STOVES of various sizes and patterns, PLOUGH IRONS, WASH KETTLES, &c., &c., which he offers to sell low for Cash, or on a reasonable credit. He is now casting, from new and approved patterns,

HATHAWAY COOKING-STOVES.

ALSO—Fancy Air Tight Parlor Stoves, Nine Plate and Coal Stoves. Also,

Wiard's celebrated Plough.

And all kinds of HOLLOW-WARE, SLEIGH and SLED SHOES, WAGON BOXES, &c.

He intends to sell on reasonable terms, and trusts that the citizens of the county generally will find it to their advantage to give him their custom. CASH will always be preferred—but the highest prices will be allowed for Country Produce and OLD METAL. As he gives his establishment his personal supervision, all orders for work will receive immediate attention.

DAVID LITZ.

Clearfield, Nov 28, 1851.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH OR MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE.

THE subscriber, having remodelled the Store Room TWO DOORS west of "Merrell's Hotel," would respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield borough, and vicinity, that he is receiving an ENTIRE NEW AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, comprising a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Hats, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., &c.

Particular enumeration is deemed unnecessary. THOSE IN WANT OF GOODS, AT LOW PRICES, are solicited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Clearfield Nov. 26, 1851. J. H. HUNTER.

WALLACE & HILLS,

Successors to RICHARD SHAW, Esq.

CLEARFIELD, PA.,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have just received and are now opening at the old stand of R. SHAW, Esq., a large and well selected assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Comprised in part of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c. &c. Also, a large lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Ready-made Clothing,

And all the articles generally kept in a country store—all of which they are prepared to sell low FOR CASH or they can be bought in Clearfield county.

Nov. 20, 1851.

LAPORT & LEWELLIN, Coach and Sleigh Makers,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Curwensville and vicinity, that they are now prepared to manufacture

Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, &c

Of every description, in the most durable and fashionable style. They flatter themselves with the belief that their work cannot be excelled in the State, and as they employ none but the best workmen, and use none but the very best materials, persons in want of any article in their line will do well to deal with them in preference to buying the worthless "rubbish" imported from eastern shops.

Orders will be promptly attended to.

Prices to suit the times, and Country Produce taken in exchange for work on the most accommodating terms.

LEWIS LAPORT,
LINDLEY LEWELLIN.

Curwensville, Dec. 12, 1851.

Wheat Wanted.

J. L. HUNTER will receive any quantity of MERCHANTABLE WHEAT that may be offered, at EIGHTY-SEVEN AND A HALF CENTS per bushel, payable in GOODS at the lowest cash prices, at his store in the borough of Clearfield. December 19, 1851.

SALT! SALT!!

GROUND ALUM, WESTERN and DAIRY SALT for sale by the Sack, Barrel or Bushel by

WALLACE & HILLS.
Successors to SHAW, Clearfield, Pa.

NOTICE

To Justices of the Peace.

THE Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions have appointed me to prosecute on behalf of the Commonwealth for the county of Clearfield. The Justices of the Peace will therefore please make return to me of all Commonwealth business by mail or otherwise, as soon after the same comes before them as the nature thereof will admit of.

JOSEPH B. FRANCE.

Clearfield, Dec. 30, 1851.

New Goods.

WALLACE & HILLS respectfully announce to their friends, and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening at their store in the borough of Clearfield one of the LARGEST AND MOST CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

FALL and WINTER GOODS

That has ever been brought to the county—consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Ready-made Clothing,
Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c.

All of which they are confident will compare, both as to CHEAPNESS and QUALITY, with the stock of any establishment in the county.

Give us a call, and look at our GOODS. It will do us good to show them to you even if we don't make a sale.

October 23, 1851.

WM. NEWELL & SON,

Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merchants,

No. 3, South Water st., Phila.,

HAVE always on hand a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED assortment of GROCERIES, WINES TEAS &c., to which we invite the attention of DOUNTRY MERCHANTS. Oct. 8, 1851.—7m

DR. HARDMAN P. THOMPSON,

HAVING located in Curwensville, offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and the surrounding country. When not professionally engaged, he will be found at the office formerly occupied by Dr. J. C. Richards, or at Scofield's hotel. Calls will be attended to at all hours. ap. 3, '51

Estate of Conrad Merwine, jr., dec'd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Conrad Merwine, jr., late of Brady township, Clearfield county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CONRAD MERWINE, Adm'r.

Brady township, Jan. 26, 1852.

PROSPECTUS OF SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE FOR 18

Unrivalled in Beauty and Excellence!

Eighty Pages of Reading Matter in each Number, being sixteen pages of additional Reading over and above the usual quantity given in the $3 Magazines

THE proprietors of this popular Periodical will spare no expense in the effort to impart the most decided superiority to their Magazine, and trust to receive the same marked approbation that has heretofore rewarded their enterprise.

AMERICAN LITERATURE

Of the highest class will be found in their pages.

SUPERB EMBELLISHMENTS,

Consisting of transcripts from original Paintings by emminent AMERICAN ARTISTS, will alone exceed in value the price of a year's subscription.

A HUMOROUS DEPARTMENT

Has been added to their usual form of construction, where PUCK OUTRIVALING PUNCH.

Will monthly open his portfolio of the choicest "good things" gathered from all parts of the world. A summary of MUSICAL, LITERARY, and ARTISTIC INTELLIGENCE will be prepared for every number by Mr. CHARLES SELLAND, embracing as a prominent feature, interesting accounts of the authors of Continental Europe, and their publications. This, with a FULL and IMPARTIAL REVIEW DEPARTMENT, will, they hope, meet with the approval of their literary friends.

Original designs of COTTAGE and VILLA ARCHITECTURE, with accompanying ground plans and explicit directions, will be furnished by the talented architect, T. WADSKIER, Esq.

REBUS ILLUSTRATIONS OF PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY, POETICAL ENIGMAS, MUSIC, FASHIONS, CROCHET PATTERNS, EMBROIDERY, &c., &c.,

Will contribute to the monthly variety they promise their subscribers.

As all Postmasters are REGULAR AGENTS for the work, persons wishing to obtain a fuller description of it, or to see a Specimen Copy, will please call upon the nearest Postmaster, who will receive the advance payment, and forward their names and the money.

Persons wishing to get up a Club will be supplied with a specimen copy gratis.

By the new postal law, which went into operation in July, the POSTAGE ON THIS MAGAZINE IS GREATLY REDUCED. When paid quarterly in advance it is now as follows:—Under 300 miles, 2½ cents; over 300 miles, 3 cents.

TERMS FOR 1852, IN ADVANCE

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year $5. One copy two years $5. Five copies one year $10. Ten copies one year $20, and an extra copy to the person sending a Club of Ten. Single numbers 25 cents.

Small Notes of different States received at par. Clubs supplied by subscribers sent to different Post Offices.

Address, JOHN SARTAIN & CO.,
January, 1852 Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE W. TURNER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to the North-West corner of Second and Market streets, and will hereafter be found in the building lately occupied as a Drug, Chemical, Botanical and "Philosophical" store, by Dr. Bond, and formerly by Dr A. M. Hills, as a Drug Store, and known throughout wide by the attractive sign of the BIG GOLD MORTAR.

He is there prepared to "CUT, MAKE, or MEND" all garments in his line from the flowing robes of the Oriental down to Miss Bloomer's late improvement of the "Roman Toga," a little quicker, quite as good, and as cheap (but not any cheaper) as they can be made elsewhere.

His work will be WARRANTED to give satisfaction, so that those who employ him have no risk to run.

All kinds of marketing taken in exchange for work, and the highest prices allowed. July 10, 1851.

Watch & Clock Making.

ROB'T. R. WELCH begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has permanently located in the shop adjoining Lanich's hotel, on Market street, where the repairing of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., will be executed in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Also, ENGRAVING executed at short notice.

WATCHES, &c., left with him to be repaired will be promptly attended to, and warranted for one year. April 9, 1851.

TAILORING BUSINESS. REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to the building over the Post Office, lately occupied by R. F. Ward, and that he will be there found at all times "on hand" to supply his customers. Unlike some of his cotemporaries, he is unable to promise that his Fashions are of the most approved style of ANTIQUITY, but will insure them made according to the *Latest Fashion of more modern days.*

THOS. SHEA.

Clearfield, April 1, 1851.

FIRST AND TRUE LOVE.

A true Love Story, GEO. SAND, *author of "Indiana," "Consuelo," "The Countess of Rucolstadt," etc., etc.*

T. B. PETERSON, No. 98, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, publishes this day the above work. It is one of the most charming and interesting works ever published. It is embellished with eleven fine large engravings, illustrative of different scenes in the work, as well as a large portrait of the two heroines of the work, and a beautifully illustrated cover. It has met with an immense sale in Paris, having already passed through several editions in the space of three months. It will have a very large sale, and it is a work no one will be disappointed with. It is said by critics who have perused it, to be "the best work" of the day. It is published complete in one large octavo volume of 226 pages, and printed on the finest white paper. Price FIFTY CENTS a copy.

Single copies of the work will be sent to any one on the receipt of remittances, addressed to the publisher. Published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON,
No. 98, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

To whom all orders must be addressed, post paid.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1851.

Editors of Newspapers giving the above one or more insertions, (including this notice,) and sending a copy of the paper marked, to the publisher, shall have a complete copy of the work sent them by return of mail.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post office at CLEARFIELD, on the first day of January, A. D., 1852.

Adams J H	Jackson John
Albright Abraham—3	Kem John
Baker Geo. C	Kelly Lawrence
Bell Esq Arthur	Livingston Andrew
Bire Miss Maria	Lucas Henry
Brockway Charles T	Metz Esq W B
Chadwick Miss Jane Ann	Miller Joseph
Childs J W	Stone L
Davis Daniel	Shirey I S
Dougherty Jason D	Steinrod Dav'd A
Feeny John	Shaffner Samuel
Fiennard Elijah	Shearer Samuel
Forney Matthew	Stoppy Milton N
Goodwin Lewis D.	Selfridge Miss Barbara E
Hammon J W	Smith John L
Hancock Miss R J	Snyder John
Herber George H	Snyder Thomas G
Holt John	Tate John W
Holt Esq. Thomas	Trude Nathan B—2
Hoier Mr.	Wagner Jacob
Hilton Charles W	Wray John
Irwin Wm T	Worde William
Irwin Wm W	Woodie Miss Jane
Irwin Miss Sophia	

WM. HADEBAUGH, P. M.

TO LUMBERMEN.

THE undersigned has taken a contract to drive Logs from the vicinity of Chest Creek, Clearfield county, to the Boom at Lock Haven, and to avoid all difficulty with persons owning Square Timber along the river, he asks such to give him timely notice, if they have any to be driven, also of their marks, &c. J. B. WING.

Dec 30, 1851.

Estate of Isaac Baily, dec'd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Letters of Administration on the estate of Isaac Baily, late of Pike township, Clearfield county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment—and all who have claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL BAILEY, } Adm'rs.
WM. ADDLEMAN. }

January 15, 1852.

New Fall & Winter GOODS,

At Grahamton, Bradford township.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on the most liberal terms, a LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware,
Groceries, Hats, Caps, Bonnets,
Boots and Shoes.

All of which will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere in the county.

Purchasers will find at GRAHAMTON every description of GOODS usually kept in a COUNTRY STORE—all of which will be disposed of at very small advances for CASH, PRODUCE, or LUMBER.

Please call and examine for yourselves.

JAMES B. GRAHAM.

Grahamton, October 1, 1851.

A Tavern stand and Farm FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Subscribers offers for sale the well known TAVERN STAND, known as the

JEFFERSON LINE HOTEL,

Situate adjoining the Jefferson county line, in Brady township, Clearfield county, on the turnpike road leading to Erie. The house is large and commodious, and well fitted up for a Tavern House, with Stabling, &c., attached. There is ONE HUNDRED ACRES of Land attached to it, of a good quality for farming purposes. If not sold soon it will be rented.

Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at Clearfield.

G. R. BARRETT.

January 16, 1852.